

RESEARCH BUREAU LAUDS BUDGET ACT

**Says Bill Now in Legislature
Would Save City
Great Sums**

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

**Measure Would End Wasteful
"Tin-Box" Method of Municipal Finance**

A word of warning to watch the budget act aimed to place Philadelphia on a business basis was issued today by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The bill will be introduced during the present session of the Legislature.

This measure, which was conceived by the Committee on the Revision of the Philadelphia Charter, would eliminate the present antiquated method of conducting the city's affairs, save hundreds of thousands of dollars in the cost of administration and expedite the business of the city generally.

In its bulletin, cautioning the taxpayers to be on the alert, the research bureau has summed up concisely just what the budget act will bring about and points out specifically how it would enable the citizens to keep watch on the city officials and thus safeguard their interests.

Under the act, the Mayor is obliged to take an account of stock, just as a practical business man would do, during the first fifteen days of October, and inform the Council just what the city's needs will be for the ensuing year.

The measure is also a real pay-as-you-go act. It compels Councils to raise at least sufficient revenue to meet all the expenses of the city and county and it eliminates the tin-box method of financing and accounting which has been an actual drain on the treasury and one of the greatest obstacles to progress.

City housekeeping is simplified by the act, which centralizes all the financial transactions of the municipality and the county. It is obligatory for Councils under the act to consider the budget in open public meetings as soon as practicable after its presentation by the Mayor.

Another important feature of the act is its simple phraseology. It is expressed in plain English and, as the bureau announces, it is "foolproof" for the reason that it is definite and gets to the point.

It is the consensus of opinion that the bill is the first and most important step toward the adoption of a financial and accounting program for the city that is as thoroughly inclusive and as commendable as that which any government or corporation or individual enjoys.

Juggling about of funds is prevented by the act, and it distinctly states that money borrowed for a specific purpose cannot be used for another.

Some of the commendable features of the act, summed up briefly, follow:

"It centralizes all the financial transactions of the city and county."

"It gives suitably forceful expression to the fact that the Mayor is the chief executive of the city."

"It requires the Mayor to submit to Council an annual budget planned with special reference to the needs of Councils for determining upon a work and financial program for all the departments, boards, commissions, bodies, etc., that are in any particular dependent upon the taxes levied by Councils or upon any other funds over which Councils have control."

"It requires the Mayor to include in his budget proposals financing all the requirements of the city."

"It is a real 'pay-as-you-go' act, for it compels Councils to raise at least sufficient revenue to meet all the expenses of the city and county."

"It is foolproof so far as the 'pay-as-you-go' and the 'get-ahead' features are concerned, for the act is expressed in inclusive and exact, yet simple, accounting language."

"It automatically accomplishes, through simple accounting means, that which advocates of 'limit the life of a loan to the life of the asset' and that the advocates of 'borrow no money for current expenses' seek to have accomplished."

"It gives expression to the fact that the best single index of a city's progress or regress during a given period is the increase or decrease in the city's net worth during such period; that revenue and expense are the contrasting elements that tell the story of progress or regress, and that cash receipts and disbursements have no definite relation to either progress or regress."

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SUFFRAGE LEADER RAPS POLITICAL INEQUALITIES

**Mrs. Orlady Ridicules Incongruities
of Rights of Franchise
in Various States**

DEMANDS THE BALLOT

**Complete Enfranchisement of Women
Throughout Nation Only Solution,
She Asserts**

By MARY I. T. ORLADY
President Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association

It must seem strange to the citizen of one country visiting another to observe the varied phases of life—political, domestic and civil. Indeed, if one is analytical, the incongruities are not only strange, but frequently ludicrous.

Take our own country. Consider its national and political life.

Must it not seem strange to the visitor who comes as a student observer to consider ours as a republic? If an alien coming had occurred at one period, and he read our Constitution and accepted that we believed all men equal, he would have been justified in wondering if we excused the physical and political servitude of many because of their color. Later, he must have noted the revolution of things which resulted in making the black men politically equal with the white.

It must also seem strange to the student observer visiting our so-called republic today to read the high-sounding phrases of our Constitution, which speak of justice and equality for all, and then visit the West and find the women enjoying all the political privileges granted to men, and participating by reason thereof in the making of the laws that govern them in their daily lives, and then visit the East and find women equally intelligent and equally patriotic with no direct voice in the making of similar laws.

It must seem strange indeed to the student observer that our President sits as chief executive of the nation as the result of an election in which in one section all the citizens have had a vote, but in another section only the males were held qualified to speak concerning their presidential and governmental preferences.

Even the President himself must wonder what sort of a republic it is over which he presides as chief executive.

Soon the visitor learns that in one section of the country men hold the women thereof as the constitution holds the people of the land—so persons entitled to equality—equal rights and equal voice in their Government. Knowing that the men of another section have not granted the same privileges and responsibility, the student must wonder if the women of the East and West are different, or whether the men of the two sections differ in their interpretation of the Constitution and what "equality" means, or whether they hold their own women more cheaply than the men of another section hold theirs.

The student learns quickly that there is a central governing body, called Congress, the legislators being elected from all sections of the country with the power to go

far toward equalizing suffrage for the nation, and it must seem strange to him that there is any hesitancy about passing a national measure having for its object the equalizing of people politically.

In visiting one State—say, Pennsylvania—the foreigner would be interested to learn that Pennsylvania also has a governing legislative body, with the power to submit to the electors, who have elected them as representatives, the question of equalizing politically the wives and daughters of the electors.

If he learns that these statesmen are not willing to submit or resubmit this question to be decided by the electors, this must seem strange of all, and convince him that it is because they fear equality, such as mentioned by the Constitution, would prevent them from doing things inimical to the welfare of the State at large, and, therefore, the citizens of that State.

Strange, too, it must seem to the immigrant coming to the "land of the free" to learn that his wife may be politically free only if he settles in one part of the country, and that if he settles in another part she may not be politically free.

Strange—more than strange—it must seem to the visitor that any woman (who, under any law that would be passed, could not be forced to participate in the Government by ballot) should object to her sisters having the privilege of the ballot.

Certainly the entire situation is seeming strange to the logical readjustment in the readjustment which makes all citizens of this Republic equal in the voting of their desires concerning the Government which governs and which is supposed to be the result of the voice of all the people.

Chicken Thieves Leave Booty in Boat
SANTOKE, Del., Feb. 15.—Walter Wallace, who owns a large fishing boat on the Nantuxet which had been beached for the winter, was astonished yesterday to see it on the other side. He was still more surprised when he rowed to it and found it contained nearly 100 chickens packed in bags. Investigation has disclosed the fact that chicken thieves had probably made a haul and had gone across the river. Before they could unload they had been frightened away.

Bridgroom-Elect to Become Citizen
READING, Pa., Feb. 15.—Vincenzo Marasci took out his first naturalization papers and at the same time a license to marry Miss Angeline Corea. The bride's father was naturalized recently and wanted his future son-in-law to get his papers before the wedding.

McCormick Starts Evening Paper
HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—The first issue of the Evening News, which will be published by the Patriot Company, publishers of the Patriot and of which Vance C. McCormick is the head, will appear this afternoon. The newspaper will sell for one cent. The publication of the News was announced when the Telegraph, an evening newspaper, absorbed the Star Independent.

SOUTH JERSEY EXPECTS BIG 1917 TOMATO CROP

Franklinville Growers Hear State College Experts' Views on Improved Production Methods

FRANKLINVILLE, N. J., Feb. 15.—Prospects of big demands for tomatoes at the canneries throughout South Jersey past season made tomato growing one of the chief topics of interest at an all-day institute held in the Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church by farmers from the lower end of Gloucester County. The sessions of the institute, which were addressed by experts from the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick, were largely attended, the milder weather serving to help swell the crowd.

It was pointed out that there are big possibilities in tomatoes for next season for farmers living in this end of the State. The original outfit in planting and growing the crop of late tomatoes is small in comparison with white potatoes and some other crops, but everything now points to the fact that the price for tomatoes will be high.

All price records for tomatoes were smashed last season, when at one time buyers for canneries were paying as high as \$40 a ton for them. The average price in the past has been \$10 a ton. Canners this year are offering to make contracts with the farmers for tomatoes at \$12 a ton, which averages about twenty cents a basket. Several of the farmers are holding out for \$15.

Alexis L. Clark, director of the institute, told the farmers how the soil fertility affects the farmer's bank account. Victor C. Aubrey, also of the State College, talked on poultry raising. Miss Edna H. Pratt, of the State Library Commission at Trenton, talked last night to a large audience on "Good Books in the Home."

**Slain When He Seeks
TO AVENGE HIS SISTER**
South Front Street Man Shot by
Brother of Youth He
Accuses

While seeking to avenge his sister, the police say, Patrick Flynn, of 214 South Front street, was shot and killed by Charles Havens, of 312 Hall street, in the latter's home late last night. Havens was arrested and accused of manslaughter. He pleaded self-defense. He will be arraigned today.

Hundreds of persons collected about the house when the shooting occurred. After the shots had been fired Havens barricaded himself in the house. The police forced their way in after reserves had been called from the Seventh and Carpenter streets station. Flynn died on the way to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Havens told the police that Flynn had fired at him first, and that he shot in defense of his wife and two sisters. Havens' revolver was found concealed in the kitchen. None was found in the dead man's possession.

The police say the fight started when Flynn called to try and force Havens' brother Robert to marry Flynn's seventeen-year-old sister, Ellen. Flynn's two sisters were witnesses to the shooting.

Robert Havens as yet has not been found by the police. He disappeared several days ago. He is eighteen years old.

THE SHOPS INDIVIDUAL BECKERS THINGS THAT MEN WEAR

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\$1.50 and \$2.00 Neckwear, \$1.15 or 3 for \$3.25
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Neckwear, \$1.95 or 3 for \$5.50

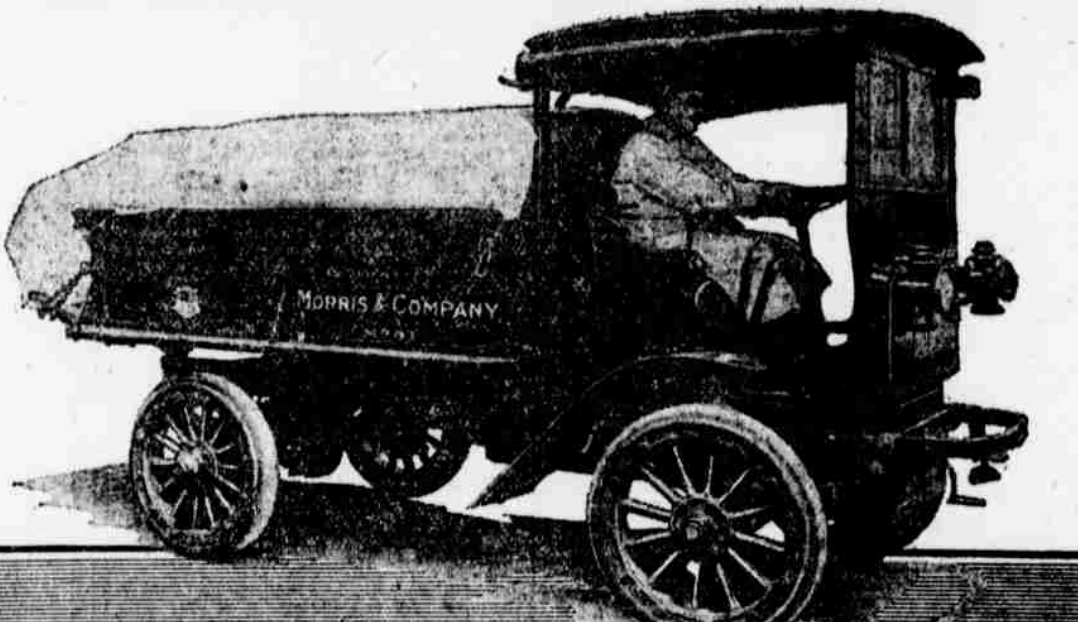
SHIRTS

\$1.50 Shirts 95c or 3 for \$2.50
\$2.00 Shirts \$1.35 or 3 for \$4.00
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Shirts \$1.85 or 3 for \$5.00

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THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 57th Annual Report of the Society shows substantial gains in all items of essential importance, including an increase in the interest rate, and decreases in the expense and mortality rates.

The New Insurance paid for amounts to \$209,706,988.
An increase over the previous year of \$51,250,376.

The Outstanding Insurance amounts to \$1,607,089,581.
An increase of \$77,203,528.

Payments to Policyholders in 1916, \$58,915,422.	
Total since organization \$1,100,057,839.	
Assets, December 31, 1916.....	\$ 562,381,599
Insurance Reserve.....	\$ 459,860,621
Other Liabilities.....	10,886,279
Surplus Reserves:	
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1917.....	\$16,266,040
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies.....	63,854,448
For Contingencies.....	11,514,211
	91,634,699
	\$ 562,381,599

In addition to the ordinary forms of life insurance the Equitable makes a specialty of the following:

Insurance to protect business firms and corporations.

Group Insurance, by which employers protect families of employees.

A flexible contract which can be converted, by the Insured into an Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life, or Endowment Policy.

A Bond giving the investor an income for his declining years.

A new policy is offered under which the insurance is DOUBLED if death results from ACCIDENT. This policy also embodies the following advantages if the person whose life is insured becomes totally and permanently disabled:

1. Thereafter the Equitable will carry the insurance—The Insured will have nothing to pay.
2. The Equitable will pay the Insured an annual income for life equal to one-tenth of the face of the policy.
3. Upon the death of the Insured the full amount of the insurance will be paid to the Beneficiary (or double the amount if death is due to accident) without deduction on account of the income paid to the Insured while living. (See the policy for conditions and details.)

The Annual Report embodying the Financial Statement, verified by Public Accountants, and further details regarding the Equitable's policies will be sent to any address on request.

PHILADELPHIA CLEARING OFFICE: COMMERCIAL TRUST BUILDING
E. F. LANGLEY, Agency Supervisor,

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President